

### FILL UP THE BLANK AND SEND IT BACK.

There is a subscription blank in this paper which we are lending you.

We do not give it to you, for we want it back.

Fill it up, please, right away with names of 15-cent trial subscribers—and your own subscription, if it is in arrears—and send it back to us.

One month's credit on your label for every trial subscriber you send us, and \$5 additional to the sender of the largest list each week in October.

Fill up the blank and send it back.

### SELECTING SEED FOR NEXT YEAR.

The season is at hand for gathering seed for next year's crop. If a farmer engages in any sort of business operation he always wants to know the men he is engaging with; to have a clear understanding as to what they will do, and what they are capable of doing. In just the same way is a man who decides to prepare a horse for the race track; he wants to know something about the parents and the capabilities of that horse. He does not indiscriminately go out into the highways and hedges and select an animal for this purpose. Rather he studies the situation carefully, looks over the horses that are submitted, and carefully examines into the pedigrees of each and every one. And so too, if the farmer purchases a buggy or plow, he wants to know something as to the quality of either tool or implement; he wants to know who manufactures it; and he wants to know whether that company is reliable or not; and then he wants to know the special advantages of each special make. And so down the whole line—we want to know from whence the thing comes and what its ability to do things is.

But do we select our seed in any manner like this? Do we not simply pull an ear out of the crib, and say that it is a nice looking ear, and that it will do for seed next year? A fat horse is good to look at. And do we not take a few bushels of cottonseed after it is ginned and say that we will save that for the cotton next year? I know that the majority of farmers simply select the seed in this injudicious, careless way.

Now I have spoken often in these columns in reference to the necessity of good seed, and the positive necessity of selecting the seed in the field where the husbandman can see each individual plant, and can know just exactly what that plant has been doing this season; and then if that individual plant has been a success it has produced a couple of well-developed ears of corn, or a large number of well-filled and well-defined bolls of cotton, then it is reasonable to suppose that the plant's offspring will likewise be a success. So our plan has been (and it seems to me so simple and practicable for our farmers to do the same), to go into the field, and when one finds a well-defined stalk with two or three well-developed solid ears with an abundance of leaves, there is the place to get the seed for next year. Now it is a simple matter to go over the corn-field in this way and select out a sufficient number of well-filled ears to seed the crop for the coming year. And then one can also go out into the cotton field, and when he sees those large bolls and large number of bolls on the cotton stalk, there is where he wants to get his seed for next year's crop. And then take the selected ears of corn, and the selected pickings of cotton, and put each off to itself where it can be separately shucked or separately ginned; and then put the seed corn or seed cotton away in a dry, but not frosty place over winter. That is all. That practice means bigger yields next year for both cotton and corn, and it does not cost anything more in money and scarcely a particle more in labor. By continuing this practice for a few years I am confident that one can, under our conditions, practically double the yields.

Good seed comes from good stock, and it is the good stock that has done the world's work. Scrub animals, scrub plants, and scrub people do not amount to very much, and all of them simply delay the world's progress. Let the seed be carefully selected and the best results will then be possible.

C. W. BURKETT.

### SOWING RYE.

This is the season for sowing rye for winter pasture and spring pasture. Rye is a crop that grows on poor land and it does good work in the way of holding plant food that might leach away during the winter months, and it is also effective in keeping the soil from washing away when the heavy winter rains come on. Rye is not only a good crop in the way of looking after the physical condition of the soil, but it is one of the best grazing crops that we have for winter and spring months. We are putting our rye in as convenient at this season of the year. Our practice is to use the disk harrow so as to break up the top of the soil, thereby making a good seed bed, and then seed this land to rye about the rate of one bushel per acre. As a rule we have the rye to follow corn. After the corn is either shocked or put into the silo, we get the land in condition and seed the rye.

We have a few lots, however, that go to rye for the grazing of our hogs in winter. About an acre lot was seeded the first of August, and then three or four lots will follow so as to have an abundance of green grazing for the large and small pigs. Rye can be pastured, or it can be left standing until it gets to be a foot, or even two feet, above the ground, when it can be mowed and every day a small quantity given to the work stock or cattle or hogs. This method of handling rye crops is known as soiling, and it has many friends who prefer to cut the rye and haul it to the barn, where it is fed rather than have it grazed from the field. Still it makes no difference as to the method of using the crop. Every farmer should have his rye field for furnishing green food during the winter months and spring, when no other kind is available. I find for our work rye an invaluable aid, and we could not think of farming without having fifteen or twenty acres each year for this purpose. Whoever tries this system becomes a friend to it, and finds it helpful and a good means of carrying on the work and providing an abundance of food for all classes of farm animals, and we should also bear in mind that live-stock farming is profitable only with an abundance of good food.

C. W. BURKETT.

Don't forget, please, that the 15-cent rate from now till January is open only to new subscribers—persons not now taking the paper. It is half-price, less than actual cost, and we lose money on every name that is sent us. But we believe that we can afford this loss during this period, for if we get a man once to reading our paper, all the chances are that he will become a permanent member of The Progressive Farmer Family.

For next week's paper we have, among other features, an excellent paper by President C. C. Moore on the best breeds of dairy cattle. And in a very early number we shall print one of the most notable articles that has appeared in any Southern farm paper for a long time—a description of how, by the use of improved implements, one of the finest cotton crops in North Carolina has been grown entirely without hand hoeing and at a great saving in expense. At this time of scarce and high-priced labor no subject could be of greater importance to our people, and this article is well worth waiting for.

We regret that owing to the crowded condition of our advertising columns, we are unable to publish our full market reports this week. Raleigh cotton is quoted at 10@10½¢, and Charlotte 10¢. No change in tobacco prices. Baltimore flour unchanged; eggs, 21¢; corn, 59@60. No change in peanut prices. New York cotton Saturday advanced from 8 to 19 points, spots selling at 11.10¢.

The first thing in this week's paper is the most important—our offer to send the paper to new subscribers from now until January 1st for only fifteen cents. And may we not ask that YOU, kind reader, will take this as a personal appeal, and send us a club? You can do it; there's not one subscriber of our more than 10,000 who cannot send one or more trial subscribers under this offer. And what you can do, we hope you will do. Fill up the blank and send it back.

### A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

Don't you know how hard it is for some people to get out of a room after their visit is really over? They want to be off, and you want to have them off, but they don't know how to manage it. One would think they had been built in your parlor or study, and were waiting to be launched. I have contrived a sort of ceremonial incline plane for such visitors, which being lubricated with certain smooth phrases, I back them down, metaphorically speaking, stern, foremost, into their "native element," the great ocean of out-doors.—From "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

### Progressive Farmer and Cotton Plant Adopted as Organ of Dairymen's Association.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 18, 1905.

Prof. J. C. Kendall, West Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Prof. Kendall: I thank you for the report of the State Dairymen's Association, published in this week's Progressive Farmer and Cotton Plant, and for your notification that our paper has been selected as the official organ of this body. I wish to thank you and all the members of the organization most cordially for this expression of confidence and appreciation, and I assure you that we will do all in our power to further the interests and objects of your society.

Wishing you success, and again thanking you, I am,

Yours sincerely,

CLARENCE H. POE,  
Editor and Manager.

### A Welcome to the Southland.

In this summerland, the land of boundless undeveloped wealth, of inexhaustible resources, lies the future of this great Republic. Here in the most American part of our Union the dawn of a new era is upon us. Here, beside the farm is being built the factory. Around them are great forests, and iron roads, and deep rivers run to growing ports. Good roads are being built on every hand, postal routes will go to every man's door. A parcels post is being recognized as a necessity soon to come, and everywhere telephones destroy isolation. School-houses are near every home, and church spires rise in sight of each other. Prosperous, cultured and happy homes abound everywhere. We are rich in all material resources, but richest in brave men and good women. To this home of plenty, this land of promise, our own fair, Sunny Southland, we would love to welcome you!—From the address of Col. J. Bryan Grimes, "Agricultural Resources of the South," at Farmers' National Congress.

### A Cynic on Matrimony.

What is marriage?

Marriage is an institution for the blind.

When a man thinks seriously of marriage what happens?

He remains single.

Should a man marry a girl for her money?

No. But he should not let her become an old maid just because she's rich.

When a girl refers to a "sad courtship" what does she mean?

She means that the man got away.

Is an engagement as good as marriage?

It's better.

Why does a bride wear a veil?

So that she may conceal her satisfaction.

When a man says he can manage his wife what does he mean?

He means he can make her do anything she wants to.—Detroit News.

Have you told your neighbors, friends and relatives about our 15-cent offer? Make a clean sweep now. Leave nobody out of The Progressive Farmer fold.